[XXXVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1722.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXIII.

HAVING finiſhed what I had to ſay, at the preſent time, on the nature of the treaties, I go on to ſpeak a little of the good effects of the alliance, and the advantages reſulting from the operations of our ally.

It would be worth while to ſhew at great length how much the reputation of the French monarchy has added luſtre to our cauſe, and contributed to prevent ſeveral of the powers of Europe from giving any help to Britain, or entering into an alliance with her. But as we have hinted theſe in ſome former papers, and, as they are the leſs direct advantages, we ſhall not reſume the conſideration of them. Nor ſhall we dwell upon the operations of our ally on the coaſt of this continent, and in the Weſt-Indies, where, we have already ſhewn, ſhe has acted greatly for the intereſt of the common cauſe. We ſhall ſpeak only of thoſe advantages which have reſulted from her arms in Europe; and theſe have been many, great, ſolid, and eſſential.

She early fitted out armed veſſels to cruiſe upon the four ſeas of England: to capture the merchantmen, the tranſports, the armed veſſels of the enemy, ſending them into every port of France. I have not leiſure, nor, indeed, is it in my power to collect a compleat account of the prizes, and Britiſh ſeamen which have been captured by our ally; but I do well recollect that, in reading the gazettes, I have been ſtruck with the number of them. Theſe loſſes quickly drew the attention of Britain to her own borders. It drew it from America. She could no longer ſend out, to the Atlantic, and to theſe ſhores, that armed force which had early ravaged us, and made prizes of our merchantment.

The troops of France were early marched to the coaſts oppoſite to England, and kept our enemy in perpetual apprehenſions of a deſcent upon their iſlands. From this circumſtance, it has been impoſſible for Britain to ſpare troops from the garriſons upon her coaſts, or to ſend recruits to her armies in America; ſo that the invaſion expected at home, has taken away from the exertions of the invaſion abroad; and we in America have been ſafe through the efforts of our allies.

The fleets of France riding in the harbours, or triumphant in the Channel, were ready to convey theſe troops to Britain. The ſcene was now reverſed, and the evils which our enemy had meditated, and which they had wrought to us, were brought home to their own doors. We had often caſt our eyes on the blue ocean, from the coaſt of America, and had ſeen the ſhips of the enemy hanging in the wind. We had often ſtood aloof, and trembled at the approach of theſe. We had felt their deſcent. We had repelled them. We had hoped that one day it might be in our power to excite equal fears in the minds of the enemy. Equal fears have been excited. The coaſts of England have been, every where, alarmed with the news of an invaſion. The town of Portſmouth has been evacuated. Twenty guineas have been offered for a dray to carry for a few miles the effects of the miſerable inhabitants. The valuable effects have been buried in the earth; and the women and children have been ſcarcely able to eſcape on foot to the diſtant country. The dean of Glouceſter, I think it is who writes a long eſſay to prove, that though the enemy may land and penetrate ſome diſtance, yet they cannot over-run the country. This eſſay proves only that the apprehenſions of the enemy are great, and that the day is revolved to them, which we had often wiſhed, when they are made to feel ſomething of the ſame ſufferings, and to remember thoſe calamities which they have brought upon the people of theſe States.

They have, no doubt, often heard what were our ſufferings when their troops landed at Boſton, at New-York, at the head of the bay of Cheſapeak, and at other places. They are now made to know what it is to apprehend thoſe ſufferings about to come upon themſelves. Our allies revenging our cauſe, are upon the coaſts of Britain. The count d'Orvilliers, having beat the Britiſh fleets, and riding victorious on the Channel, has it in his power to burn every town from the Land's-end of England to the Orcades in Scotland. The gallant adventurer John Paul Jones, in the pay of the congreſs, but chiefly fitted out by France, and under the auſpices of his royal patroneſs the queen of France, has entered the Humber, and would have burnt Hull had not his orders been to the contrary. He has had it in his power to burn Leith, and many other towns upon the coaſt, and to light up a flame, that like the Aurora borealis of their ſkies, would have made the night luminous. Such lights we have ſeen kindled up in theſe ſkies by the burning of the towns of Norfolk, of Hampton, of Fairfield, of Norwalk, and of other places, and it would be no more than the juſtice of retribution, that the enemy, in their turn, ſhould, on their own coaſts, be witneſs of the like conflagration.

It would be no more than the juſtice of retribution: But it is impoſſible for France to imitate ſuch examples of barbarity. Though ſtung with a ſenſe of injury, on our behalf, ſhe is not able to induce herſelf to ſet one town on fire. It requires an impenetrable hardneſs of the heart to reſiſt the ideas of civiliſed Europe, and to bring back the viſage of the Gothic times. It requires an incruſtation of the mind like the bronze of iron, to be proof to the dictates of humanity, inſpiring that maxim, that "in peace we do one another all the good we can, and in time of war as little harm as poſſible, without prejudice to our own real intereſts".* That we refrain from every outrage, and even from every act of hoſtility, which ſhall not tend to ſettle the point in queſtion and eſtabliſh the object of the war. The burning of towns, villages, ſacred edifices, ſchools of learning; the putting to death, by famine or the ſword, priſoners taken in war; the trucidation of aged perſons, and of helpleſs women and children, can contribute nothing to weaken an enemy, and diſpoſe them to a peace; it is therefore unneceſſary and cruel in the moſt extreme degree. Britain has been guilty of this practice, and has deſerved from America, and from her allies, the ſevereſt inſtances of retaliation. Nevertheleſs our miniſters at the court of France have given orders to our armed veſſels, that they do not deſtroy the defenceleſs towns and villages of Britain. Our allies have given orders to their fleets that they do not inflict theſe ſtrokes of puniſhment. We may be well aſſured, and I have it in my power to aſſert, that, though our ally will put the utmoſt vigour in the expedition which ſhe intends againſt our enemy, yet ſhe will not burn or deſtroy one building; ſhe will not injure the property of any; ſhe will not hurt one perſon who ſhall be found without arms; much leſs will ſhe admit that the ſoldiery of her army ſhall violate the chaſtity of women. Her object ſingle and alone will be, by attacking the enemy in their own country, to render it neceſſary for them to call home their forces from America; to reduce them to proper terms, and to diſpoſe them to accede to that which will be the ground of treaty, the independence of the States. Perhaps ſhe may be led, in great goodneſs to the world, to dethrone the tyrant, and give liberty to England as ſhe has given it to America.

It is glorious to excel in humanity as well as by arms. France may be ſaid to have been the poliſher of Europe, and, it would ill comport with the character ſhe has hitherto ſuſtained, to deſcend to any act of barbarity, even though exerciſed againſt a nation who is herſelf barbarous. Britain, from this cauſe, may eſcape with impunity, as far as regards a retaliation of the like hoſtilities. But the general indignation of the world is gone not againſt her; and from the rivers of Camſkatſka, to the head of California, and, from the Niger to the ſtreams that iſſue in the Baltic, wherever they have heard of the war in America, ſhe is known as the moſt cruel of all nations. With great juſtice, "Britiſh cruelty," will be proverbial in all times. Her character ſhall ſurvive her death; ſhe will be immortal in her infamy. Not all the waves that daſh againſt her white rocks, can waſh the fame of her tyrant white; not all the winds that ſweep acroſs her iſle can bear away the memory of her murders. She is foggy in her atmoſphere; but the more heavy ſhades of her ignominy preſs upon her. Wrapped in darkneſs, ſhe is loſt to the praiſe of men, and ſhe will continue loſt until a new age and new manners ſhall exiſt, and the preſent race of mortals, and thoſe who ſhall ſpring from them, inheriting the ſame tempers, ſhall find a ſepulchre upon her ſoil.

It is no ſmall ſacrifice of reſentment to refrain from retaliating the injuries of Britain. The ſtates of Europe will be ſenſible of this, and will give due praiſe to our ally, for that ſacrifice. It is god-like to have it in our power to puniſh, and to refrain from puniſhing. France, by the valour of her arms, by the goodneſs of her cauſe, by her moderation, humanity and love of peace, has lighted up a flame of glory which the current of a thouſand years rolling over it, ſhall not be able to extinguiſh.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* Sp. l.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Sept. 25.

WHITEHALL, *Sept.* 25.

BY lieutenant-colonel Prevoſt, who arrived in town on the 23d inſtant from Georgia, a letter from major-general Prevoſt to lord George Germain, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, dated at Savannah the 4th of Auguſt, has been received, of which the following is an extract.

Extract of a letter from major-general Prevoſt to lord George Germain, dated Savannah, Auguſt 4. 1779.

Since my laſt diſpatches from St. John's Iſland (copies of which are herewith ſent) I have had no opportunity to write directly to your lordſhip; our operations ſince that time have been chiefly confined in removing from one iſland to another, and eſtabliſhing the different poſts intended to be occupied during the great heat, and the ſickly ſeaſon: however, on the 20th of June, after every preparation had been made to abandon the poſt on the main at Stono Ferry, and to quit the iſland of St. John's, the enemy's whole force attacked that poſt with eight pieces of cannon, and 5000 men; their attack was at firſt ſpirited, but the good countenance of the troops, and the fire of the armed flat that covered the left flank of our poſt, juſt as the troops were ferrying over to reinforce it, obliged the enemy to retreat; a favourable opportunity of purſuing them, and giving them a ſevere check, was loſt for the want of the horſes, which had been ſent away two or three days before; and before the troops arrived on the ground the rebels had got too great a diſtance to expect to come up with them with the foot. I have the honour of ſending herewith a return of our loſs on that day. Lieutenant-colonel Maitland who commanded there, had with him the firſt battalion 71ſt, then much reduced, a weak battalion of Heſſians, and the refugees of North and South-Carolina, amounting in the whole to about 800 men; they all behaved with coolneſs and bravery. The enemy loſt a colonel of artillery much eſteemed among them, and about 28 officers of different ranks, and between 3 and 400 killed and wounded; they were enabled to carry off the latter, and many of the former, by having a number of empty waggons, brought along with them for that purpoſe. The troops after remaining three days longer on that ground, at laſt abandoned it, and began to move towards Port Royal iſlands, where the laſt arrived about the 12th ult. A corps has been left there ſufficient to act at all times upon a moſt reſpectable defenſive, and occaſionally to harraſs the quarters of the enemy, and thoſe parts of the province that are acceſſible to our gallies and boats from the bay of St. Helena; it cannot be eligible to extend our poſts far to the weſtward, for reaſons for which I beg leave to refer to lieutenant-colonel Prevoſt, whoſe departure I muſt lament, as his abilities and zeal for the ſervice made him a moſt uſeful aſſiſtant upon every occaſion: his knowledge of the country, and its reſources, will enable him to give your lordſhip every neceſſary information; Sir James Wright's arrival in the Experiment, the 13th inſt. having relieved him from the civil adminiſtration.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, at the repulse of the rebels at Stono-ferry, South-Carolina, June 20 1779.

1st regiment, 1st battalion. 1 lieutenant, 1 enfign, 1 ſergeant, 15 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 1 ſerjeant, 32 rank and file, wounded.

Ditto, 2d battalion. 1 rank and file killed, 11 rank and file wounded.

Trumbach's Heſſians 2 ſerjeants, 2 rank and file, killed, 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 4 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, wounded, 1 miſſing.

1ſt battalion South-Carolina royaliſts. 1 major, 1 ſergeant, killed. 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

2d battalion and North-Carolina volunteers. 1 ſerjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Total. 1 major. 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 4 ſerjeants 18 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 7 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 77 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file miſſing.

Artillery. 1 matroſs killed. 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 matroſſes, 5 additionals, wounded.

(Signed) A. PREVOST, M. G.

OFFICERS killed.

Lieutenant Rod. Murchiſon, 1ſt battalion, 71ſt regiment.

Enſign William Mackintoſh, ditto.

Major William Campbell, 1ſt battalion of South-Carolina royaliſts.

OFFICERS wounded.

Captain Colin Campbell, 1ſt battalion, 71ſt regiment.

Lieutenant Thomas Fraſer, ditto.

Enſign M. Murchiſon, ditto.

N. B. Lieutenant Wallace, ſince dead of his wounds.

HESSIANS wounded.

Major Enderman, lieutenant Widekin, lieutenant De Grieſhim, lieutenant Englehard

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 21.

Second River, December 9, 1779.

Dear Sir,

The officers of the Virginia line, who have had the honour of being commanded by you in the light infantry, beg leave to return you their ſincere thanks for the repeated marks of politeneſs and eſteem you have expreſſed towards them during the courſe of the campaign.

They have the higheſt reſpect and veneration for your character, both as the military officer and the gentleman.

Under theſe circumſtances we are deeply impreſſed with regret to quit, eſpecially at ſo ſhort a notice, a corps we love and a general we honour.

Accept therefore dear Sir, thoſe ſentiments of our eſteem, and believe us, after ſincerely wiſhing you every future happineſs, ſucceſs and proſperity, to be with the moſt cordial affection and reſpect,

Your moſt obedient
and moſt humble ſervants,

(At the requeſt and in behalf of the Virginia officers in the light infantry)

CHRISTIAN ARMBRUSTER, Col. L. I.

The honourable major-general Wayne.

Light Infantry Camp, Second River, 9th December, 1779.

Dear Sir,

The approbation of my conduct by ſo reſpectable a corps, as the officers of the Virginia light infantry, muſt afford me the ſincereſt pleaſure—the attention which they are pleaſed to attribute to my ſtation, was the effect of their own *merit*, which will always inſure the eſteem of the general, who has the honour to command them. Permit me therefore to return them my moſt grateful thanks for this mark of their reſpect—and believe me, with ſincere eſteem,

Your and their moſt obedient,
and very humble ſervant,
ANTHONY WAYNE.

Colonel Febiger, Com. of the Virginia light infantry.

ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 31.

The general aſſembly of this ſtate, at their laſt ſeſſion appointed William Paca, John Henry, and John Gilpin, Eſquires, commiſſioners to meet commiſſioners appointed by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence-plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, and Virginia inclusive, at the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of conſidering the expediency and practicability of a general limitation of the prices of merchandize, produce and labour, and of agreeing to the ſame.

We learn that the nonjurors who petitioned the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly have pretty generally been relieved, as it is thought thoſe will be who may prefer petitions to the next ſeſſion, after which many think little attention will be paid to any application of that kind.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Dec. 30.

"On Thurſday laſt 162, and on Sunday laſt 160 ſail of veſſels left Sandy-Hook, and ſtood to ſea."

Extract of an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for the aſſeſſment of property within this ſtate, publiſhed by order of the houſe of delegates.

For the more equal aſſeſſment of all thoſe who may have ready money or plate,

Be it enacted, That every perſon ſhall be called upon by the aſſeſſor of the hundred where he or ſhe ſhall reſide, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next, to give a full account on oath, or affirmation, if a quaker, menoniſt or dunker, (which oath or affirmation the aſſeſſor is hereby empowered and directed to adminiſter) of the weight of all plate, and the ſum or ſums of all ready money, and of what ſpecies of money, that was either in his or her own poſſeſſion, or in the care of any perſon in truſt for him or her, on the firſt day of February, at ſeven o'clock in the morning of that day, under the penalty of treble the value of the money or plate concealed. And in caſe any perſon, being ſo called upon by the aſſeſſor, ſhall refuſe or neglect to give ſuch account of money or plate, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding twenty thouſand pounds, at the diſcretion of the court where ſuch penalty may be ſued for.

In CONGRESS *Dec.* 28, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the rate of poſtage, until the farther order of congreſs, be *twenty prices* upon the ſums paid in the year 1775.

That ſingle letters directed to any officers of the line, and all letters directed to general officers, or to officers commanding in a ſeparate department; and all letters to and from the miniſters, commiſſioners and ſecretaries of theſe United States, at foreign courts, TO BE FREE.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 30, 1779.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it is the duty of the General Aſſembly to enact laws to promote the happineſs, the convenience, the eaſe and ſafety of the people.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it was the duty of the General Aſſembly to comply (as far as in their power) with the requiſition of Congreſs, of the 6th of October laſt, and to raiſe if poſſible fourteen million two hundred and twenty thouſand dollars, required by Congreſs as our quota, in nine months from the firſt of February next; on which the public credit, the exiſtence of our army, and the ſupport of our liberties ſo greatly depend.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it is the opinion of this houſe, that it is improper to attempt to raiſe the whole of our quota by taxes, and that it is impracticable to collect by taxes the monthly ſum of one million five hundred and eighty thouſand dollars.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it is the opinion of this houſe, that the honourable the ſenate, by rejecting the bill reſpecting ſeizing and confiſcating Britiſh property, have prevented this houſe from complying with the requiſition of Congreſs, and raiſing money to enable that body to ſupport the credit of our currency, and to defray the current expences of the war; and therefore, that any conſequences which may ariſe therefrom to the public are properly and juſtly to be imputed to thoſe members of the ſenate who gave their negative to the bill.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the voters of this ſtate be earneſtly requeſted to expreſs their ſentiments on the conduct of the ſenate, in the two branches of the legiſlature, reſpecting the ſeizing and confiſcating Britiſh property within this State.

ORDERED, That the above reſolves be printed in the Annapolis and Baltimore news-papers, and with the meſſages before ordered to be publiſhed.

Doctor Benjamin Fendall has left this city, for his ſeat in Charles county.

CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS. 4

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

January 6, 1780.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on the main road leading from thence to Baltimore, on Monday the 21ſt day of December laſt, a likely young NEGRO man, named TOM, about five feet eight inches high, a ſtout well ſet fellow, with thick lips, and his legs rather large; had on when he went away, a light coloured country made cloth jacket, with a red ſhort waiſtcoat under it, a pair of light coloured country cloth breeches, and alſo took with him a pair of leather breeches, dark coloured yarn ſtockings, and two pair of ſhoes. It is apprehended that he may have endeavoured to get over into Virginia, from whence he was brought when a ſmall boy and was then the property of John Mackall Jordan, Eſq; deceaſed. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid negro, and bring him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward if taken in Maryland, and if out of Maryland a ſufficient reward of one hundred dollars, beſides all reaſonable charges, paid by

ELIZABETH SCOTT.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, Dec. 28, 1779.

ANY gentleman having veſſels to load with freight to Europe or the Weſt-Indies, and willing to treat with the Governor and Council, are requeſted to tranſmit their propoſals as ſpeedily as convenient.

By order, T. JOHNSON, jun. cl. cc.

A GENTLEMAN will be offered to the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly after this notice ſhall have been publiſhed eight weeks, for an act authorizing him to record, and giving effect from the date to a deed executed in Prince-George's county, by George Conn to Joſias Shaw, for part of a tract of land called William and Anne. 3

RICHARD HENDERSON.

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third claſs. Theſe go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this claſs, compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the ſecond claſs, who purchaſed of the ſubſcriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their application for the new, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of to others. tf 10

JOHN DAVIDSON.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore county, December 10, 1779.

STOLEN and taken away from Middle River, in Baltimore county, on Tueſday night laſt, the 7th inſtant, a ſmall SCHOONER, the property of the ſubſcriber. She has been lately repaired, her frame is mulberry, her bottom new planked, the cabbin floor new, with a ſmall bulk-head and hatchway over the cabbin; ſhe has only two ſails, a foreſail and mainſail, which are about half worn and have ſome holes in them; her bowſprit is on but ſhe has a gibb, her boom is new, and had when ſtolen all appurtenances with her. The above robbery was committed by one Stephen Welſh, who alſo carried with him a thin faced ſtout woman, the wife of one Philip Sheets, and a ſmall boy of their own about nine years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſchooner and Welſh, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber in Baltimore Town, ſhall receive the above reward, or one thouſand dollars, with reaſonable charges for the ſchooner and her tackle. 4

JOB HARRISON.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, October 18, 1779.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday the 6th of October inſtant, a dark bay MARE, four years old laſt ſpring, branded with an S and a B on the near hind foot, a ſmall blaze down the face in the form of a half moon at the top, one of her fore hoofs ſplit, fifteen hands high, ſhod all round, paces and trots. Whoever will bring the ſaid mare home to the ſubſcriber in Annapolis, or Thomas Jones, blackſmith in Baltimore, ſhall receive 100 dollars reward, if only ſtrayed away, but if ſtolen 160 dollars for the mare and thief.

JOHN TOWNSLEY, Copperſmith.

To be ſold at public ſale, on Wedneſday the 9th of February next, at the plantation of Vachel White, near the head of Severn river,

A PARCEL of NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, and children; one of the men is a pretty good carpenter, and underſtands going by water. 2 w

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Poſt-Office in *Church-Street*.